(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of imported coal dumped in Goa as on 31 October, 2009;

(d) the reasons for the delay in clearance of unloading sites by the importers; and

(e) the details of the measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) The quantity of imported coal stacked in Goa as on 31 October, 2009 was about 1.2 lakh tonnes.

(d) 85% of imported coal/coke is evacuated by road and balance 15% is by rail. In the absence of the by-pass road the movement of trucks is through the city and the restrictions imposed by the Road Transport Organization on the movement of trucks through city during the day time is affecting the timely evacuation of cargo. During night time, movement of coal trucks is being objected to by the local residents. Further, financial constraints of the importers is also adding to delay in evacuation of coal stacks from the port.

(e) The coal stacks are being covered with Tarpaulins and continuous water spraying is being done to contain the dust generation. The Goa State Pollution Control Board as well as Mormugao Port Users Association have setup stations to monitor ambient air quality and the readings are within the permissible limits. To avoid the overstayal of cargo at the port, steep demurrage charges have been introduced since June, 2009. The Port Trust is also pursuing with National Highway Authority of India and State Government to complete the by-pass road expeditiously to restrict the movement of trucks through the city.

Forest cover in Uttar Pradesh

*149. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the forest cover area of Uttar Pradesh is decreasing due to various construction projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise; and

(c) the efforts the Central Government has made so far or proposes to make to increase the forest cover area in the State to save the life of common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per the last State of Forest Report (2005), the forest cover of Uttar Pradesh showed no change between 2003 and 2005 assessments and remained constant at 14,127 km^2.

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh. 69 Forest Development Agency (FDA) projects involving 2134 Joint Forest Managements Committees (JFMCs) have been approved in Uttar Pradesh upto 31.03.2009. In addition, a new plan scheme titled 'Additional Central Assistance for Accelerated Programme for Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover' has been introduced in 2009-10 with an outlay of Rs. 500 crores for the whole country besides the convergence between National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) of Ministry of Rural Development and NAP at State level to increase the forest cover.

State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights

*150. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) Act provides for constitution of State Commission for Protection of Child Rights in each State;

(b) if so, the States which have set up such commissions; and

(c) the composition of the NCPCR, the criteria for selection of its members and when the National Commission was set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir; Section 17 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 provides for setting up of the State Commissions. In pursuance of this, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Sikkim have each set up a State Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

(c) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up on 5th March, 2007. As provided under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, the NCPCR shall consist of the Chairperson and six Members. Currently, NCPCR has a Chairperson and two Members in position.

Under the Act, six Members, of which at least two shall be women, would be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons of eminence, ability, integrity, standing and having experience in:—

- Education;
- Child Health, care, welfare or child development;
- Juvenile Justice or care of neglected or marginalized children or children with disabilities;
- Elimination of child labour or children in distress;
- Child psychology or sociology; and
- Laws relating to children.